



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/648,304	08/25/2000	Airton Monza da Silveira	1369-00	6411

22469 7590 07/15/2002

SCHNADER HARRISON SEGAL & LEWIS, LLP
1600 MARKET STREET
SUITE 3600
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

EXAMINER

PULLIAM, AMY E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1615

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2002

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/648,304

Applicant(s)

SILVEIRA ET AL.

Examiner

Amy E Pulliam

Art Unit

1615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the corresponding address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of the Request for Extension of Time, the Request for an RCE, and the Response, all received by the Office on April 29, 2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, and 4-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,932,248 to Chen *et al.* in view of US Patent 5,246,611 to Trinh.

Chen *et al.* disclose a controlled release preparation comprising an ionic polymer matrix loaded with an active compound, wherein the active compound is a cytotoxic or cytostatic drug, and the active compound is complexed with a complexing agent in order to modify the release of the active from the polymer matrix (abstract). Chen *et al.* also teach doxorubicin as an exemplary active ingredient (c 14, claim 4). Chen *et al.* further teach that the ionic polymer matrix can be provided in the form of many types of formulations, including nanoparticles (c 3, l 46-50). However, Chen *et al.* do not teach cyclodextrin as the complexing agent.

Trinh discloses cyclodextrin complexes. However, the disclosure of Trinh is relied upon for the teaching that cyclodextrin and its derivatives are very well known to act as complexing agents (c 1, l 25-55). Furthermore, Trinh teaches that the teachings of cyclodextrins includes

Art Unit: 1615

alpha, beta, and gamma-cyclodextrins, and their derivatives, which are all known complexing agents.

It is the position of the examiner that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a different and known complexing agent in the formulation disclosed by Chen *et al.*, as Chen *et al.* disclose that this is acceptable, and particularly because Trinh *et al.* teach that cyclodextrins are so well known as complexing agents. The expected result would be successful micro or nanoparticle formulation with an active cytotoxic agent complexed by a well known complexing agent.

Additionally, the combination of references does not specifically teach each active agent claimed by applicant, nor does it teach the specific particle sizes and weight percents of the formulation components. First, it is the position of the examiner that applicant has placed no criticality on the specific drug, and therefore, any drug could benefit from the controlled release preparation. Absent any evidence to the contrary, it is the position of the examiner that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use any well known drug, which would benefit from controlled properties, particularly because Chen *et al.* teach the use of cytotoxic drugs such as doxorubicin.

Second, absent evidence of criticality stemming directly from these limitations, the particular particle size and weight percents are not found to render patentable weight to the claims. The determination of particular sizes and amounts is within the skill of the ordinary worker as part of the process of normal optimization.

Therefore, this invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive. Applicant argues that even if one of ordinary skill in the art were to substitute the cyclodextrin of Trinh for the complexing agents of Chen, the resulting preparation would be microspheres. Applicant further states that microspheres can be used to read on nanoparticles. Furthermore, applicant argues that the microspheres of Chen have a size of 10-200 microns, which does not read on applicant's claim to nanoparticles.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. As was stated in the prior rejection, Chen clearly teaches that their formulation can be applied to or incorporates into other types of formulations, including nanoparticles. Therefore, if one of ordinary skill in the art were to substitute the cyclodextrin of Trinh into the formulation of Chen, nanoparticles would result. For these reasons, this rejection is maintained.

Claims 1, 2, and 4-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,641,515 to Ramtoola in view of US Patent 5,246,611 to Trinh.

Ramtoola discloses a controlled release pharmaceutical formulation comprising nanoparticles formed of a biodegradable polycyanoacrylate polymer, wherein the active agent is complexed to the polycyanoacrylate. The disclosed particles are capable of releasing the active at a slower release rate than nanoparticles of free active agent (abstract). Ramtoola also teaches that the size of the nanoparticles is between 50 and 900 nm (column 2, lines 57-58). Further, Ramtoola teaches that the nanoparticles have a drug loading of 15-25% (abstract).

Ramtoola is discussed as teaching a controlled release formulation of nanoparticles comprising a polycyanoacrylate polymer, and an active, wherein the active is complexed to the polymer. Ramtoola also teaches methods of making the nanoparticles, which suggest applicant's broad process claims.

Ramtoola does not disclose the use of cyclodextrin as a complexing agent. However, Ramtoola does teach that the active agent is complexed to the polymer. It is the position of the examiner that one of ordinary skill in the art would look to the use of a well known complexing agent in order to aid in the complexing of the active agent to the polycyanoactylate polymer.

Trinh discloses cyclodextrin complexes. However, the disclosure of Trinh is relied upon for the teaching that cyclodextrin and its derivatives are very well known to act as complexing agents (c 1, l 25-55). Furthermore, Trinh teaches that the teachings of cyclodextrins includes alpha, beta, and gamma-cyclodextrins, and their derivatives, which are all known complexing agents.

It is the position of the examiner that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a cyclodextrin, which Trinh teaches as a well known complexing agent, in the formulation of Ramtoola, which teaches that the active agent is complexed to the polymer. The expected result would be a successful controlled release nanoparticulate formulation wherein the active agent is complexed to the polycyanoacrylate polymer.

Furthermore, although Ramtoola does not teach the three specifically claimed active ingredients, it is the position of the examiner that applicant has placed no criticality on the specific drug, and therefore any drug could benefit from the controlled release formulation disclosed by Ramtoola. Absent any evidence of criticality, it is the position of the examiner that

Art Unit: 1615

one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use any well known drug, which would benefit from controlled release properties, in the formulation disclosed by Ramtoola. The expected result would be a successful controlled release formulation. Therefore, this invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy E Pulliam whose telephone number is 703-308-4710. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 7:30-5:00, Alternate Fri 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman Page can be reached on 703-308-2927. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3592 for regular communications and 703-305-3592 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1235.

aep
July 9, 2002

THURMAN K. PAGE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600